

THE BRANDON MAIL.

VOL NO.

BRANDON MAN. THURSDAY FEB. 9, 1893.

FIVE CENTS



EMPTY ARE THE TROUSERS Papa's Gone!

To the Boston Clothing House for a pair of those wonderful
\$1.50 Trousers.

Nancy Hanks would have been nowhere in the race with
Papa's Fancy Shanks
When he heard Miller & Co were selling those splendid heavy
tweed trowsers, lined, for \$1.50 worth \$2.50.
200 pairs odd pants, gathered up at stock taking, from broken
suits, all sizes, worth from \$3.00 to \$7.00, now only
\$2.00 to \$4.00 cash.
75 odd coats and vests from broken suits worth \$7.00 to
\$25.00, clearing this month at \$4.00 to \$11.00 cash.

SOX TOO! 10 doz. finest Black Cashmere
Ribbed, price 75c., now 50c.

These were overlooked since moving into the New Store
found at stock taking, sizes 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 11 inch. Now's
your chance to be heeled.

The Big NEW BOSTON Full of
Snaps for Cash.

MILLER & CO.

STOCK TAKING OVER

Too many heavy goods on hand, hence for the

BALANCE OF THE WINTER
A BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES

WILL BE MADE ON ALL

Winter and Heavy Goods, all Fur
Goods and Heavy Cloakings,
Blankets and Comforters,
Winter Dress Goods and Hosiery.

We have Large Shipments of

SPRING GOODS NOW ON THE WAY

and to make room we will sacrifice all winter goods.

A Tremendous Pile of Remnants to Clear
Out at Half Price.

**THE LEADING HOUSE FOR ASSORT-
MENT AND BARGAINS.**

I. R. STROME,
BRANDON.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Some discussion took place whether it would be advisable to open the meeting, owing to the small attendance, but when the motion was passed to go on with the business of the day it was carried by four votes to three.

Mr. Nichol in the chair. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. The secretary read a communication from a Mr. Fleming, immigrant agent in Scotland, asking that the names of any farmers who would like to hire Scotch laborers be sent to him and the rate of pay per month or by the year. After some discussion it was decided to act in concert with the Board of Trade in this matter. Mr. Nichol then called on Mr. Harkness to read his paper, but owing to press of business it was impossible for Mr. Harkness to be present, and Mr. Hewitt, of the "Sun," to whom Mr. Harkness had entrusted his paper, kindly consented to read it for him. It was as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

The subject, "Horse Breeding," opens up a very wide field for argument. In every age the horse has been acknowledged to be man's noblest and most useful servant, and I often think Noah made one of his best ventures when he decided on including a pair of horses in his shipment in Mount Ararat. History tells us of the many uses to which he has been put. On the farm or on the battlefield his services have at all times been indispensable.

Everyone, or nearly everyone, has his own particular fancy, or fad, as it is called nowadays. There is the Clydesdale, the Shire fad, the Percheron fad, the Belgian fad, the Suffolk fad, and the other Punch fad, the Yorkshire coach fad, the Cleveland Bay fad, the Standard breed fad, and the fad that we are hearing a lot about, but which does not seem to materialize, viz., the cross between a great big upstanding 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ hands high thoroughbred horse with lots of substance and a 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ hands mare, nicely turned, with a good rangy neck and body and cleaned limbed. Next there is the mule fad, and, lastly, the ass fad. Everybody has his fad. Just now, my fad is how to overcome hard times; and I think that sheep are the best fad. But this is a digression.

To return to the subject. My fad in the horse line is the draught, and if I have any preference it is the Clydes. Without making any further attempt at an introduction, or, as an orator would say, a preamble, I will amble off to my subject, "Horse Breeding as applied to the average Manitoba Farmer." The question that should naturally arise in any man's mind when he decides on starting out to breed a horse is, What kind of animal will be most suitable for my requirements? or, if he intends to breed for the market, What kind of horses are likely to bring top prices when he has his embryo horse for sale? These questions settled, he should consider his mare. If she is of the draught breed, a good Clydesdale, Shire, or Percheron sort, then my advice is to breed her to a good specimen—the best you can obtain—of her predominating strain. If she happens to be a Clydes, the owner should call on me and see "Sir Arthur." If she is a shire, he can call on my friend Mr. McGregor, who will no doubt be able to suit him. By all means try to have a good sound mare, free from blemishes, one of the fashionable colors—brown, bay, or black. This last, although not very popular, is not objectionable. All other things being equal, brown among the draught horses is considered O. K., I am a while in favor of brown myself. It is considered a hardy color; and when you get a span of this shade they will command attention anywhere. Color now being all right, look at her markings. White among the heavier sorts is almost a necessity. A patch in the face and two white ones from foot white half way from pastern to knees and hocks is generally taken as pertaining to that quality known as fit for the stud book. Now as to weight. She should weigh not less than 1,350 and upwards, and stand not less than 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ and up to 16 or 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ hands high; but care should be taken that with increased height she also increases in weight, so as not to have too much daylight under her. Good deep ribs, full across the loins, long quarters, and if she is a shade wide in point of hip bone to first rib, it is not very serious fault. It gives her more room for the development of the foal. Rather have her wide and roomy behind than narrow. Now I come to the point that should have been first considered, viz., the feet and legs. The feet should be hard and flinty, nice and round. The bone of the leg should be flat and free from puls or carbuncles of any kind, the hocks hard and smooth to the touch. Beware of what is called in horse parlance "meaty legged," a nice feather of soft silky hair on the back side of the legs adds greatly to her appearance, and ranks her amongst the sort that brings the copper now-a-days.

Regarding the neck and head, I think if she has all the good qualities described above, she can hardly carry a poor head and neck. However, see that the neck is not on upside down, that the head is not too big, and that the ear is of medium size. Both long and short ears are admitted; but just now I see the shire breed. I suppose this is because "Prince Alexander," this year's champion, has short ones. Have her with a pair of good eyes, large and prominent. Now for her action. She should move off freely, be a good walker, have the long swinging gait necessary for horses drawing heavy loads, and when she trots she should throw her feet directly in front, and have plenty of action at the knee. If her legs and feet are right, she will have plenty of spring

in her pectorals, they being sloping rather than straight; she can pound the road as much as she likes, and in nine cases of ten she will wear twice as long as one that has not the same conformation as to feet and legs.

Now I think the breeder is fitted with a mare suitable for a good draught horse. Now, for the sire. He should combine all her good qualities, and more. He should be rather closer knit, and be more a horse-horse than she is a mare. You will all admit, no doubt, that there are horse horses and mare horses—that is, that some horses are stallions all through, while other horses are more like mares than horses. I mean, of course, in general appearance.

I believe in plenty of exercise, or the ordinary work of the farm for the mare during the time she is carrying her foal, and up to within six weeks or a month of foaling. Avoid, by all means long hauls, sudden and heavy hauls and do not attempt to make her go faster than she would naturally of her own accord.

A few weeks before foaling time, put her in a good-sized loose box, and if possible have a good big yard where she can roam at will. Be careful to see that no blood or offal from slaughtered animals be allowed to remain in her vicinity. In many instances premature foaling may be traced to the fact that the mare has come in contact with something of this kind. When at last the foal has arrived, keep the mare idle for at least ten days or two weeks, and then work her only about five hours each day for another week or ten days, and if it is found that she is warm on unthatching, she had better be kept from her foal until pretty well cooled off. Many foals are checked in their growth and ruined for life by suddenly being allowed to draw milk from a mare that has been heated up. Warm your foal at five or six months. Feed a little while out mixed with her twice a day, say two quarts at a feed; and if roots can be obtained, give a few raw in the middle of the day. I prefer carrots. Of course the feed must be supplemented with nice well cured timothy hay. Allow the foal lots of daily exercise, and you will find in spring your prospective subject for foreign markets has done remarkably well and is then ready for the grass. See that he has plenty of pure water. I am afraid this is one of the many reasons why our young horses do not mature as well as they should. I heard a man say, who is or was a breeder of horses, that his colts never got a drop of water all summer and that they had done well. He may have thought so, but I can assure you I did not.

The same treatment, with additional feed according to age, should be continued during the following years until five years old, when, if all your hopes and wishes have materialized, you have a horse fit to bring all the way from \$200 to \$400. Begin his tutored during the first winter by teaching him to lead and stand tied. Use nothing but nice smooth leather halters; anything in the shape of a rope should be kept out of his sight. When rising three years put the harness on occasionally, and if his dam is handy and not too heavy in foal, hitch him up with her and drive over to the next neighbor and let him see your new horse. Let him have his head. By this I mean don't check him up with one of these new-fangled over-head checks; and if possible at all, break him with an open bridle. He will soon get over his first fright, and in nine cases out of ten, with this sort of handling, he is pretty well broken the second time he is hitched.

Some of you may be ready to say, "Oh, he is talking drat at home, one totally unfit for the Manitoba Farmer." In answer to this I would say, that as the Manitoba farmer has decided on breeding, he must necessarily work his mare during the time of her pregnancy, and while sucking the foal, he must have one that can stand up to her work and finish up her foal as well, and that the draught mare will do this much easier and more successfully than those of lighter breeds must be admitted; besides, I contend that the best market or the easiest reached will be that in which the draught horse takes the lead, namely for heavy street traffic in the large commercial centres, it may be said and said with a good deal of wisdom that by raising a general purpose horse, the breeder can also secure a good market as such horses would command good figures for coach or carriage purposes, in the large cities of both the United States and Great Britain, but this class of horse is something very fancy, and unless our breeders happen to hit the happy medium he has a horse that is not in "it" as compared with the offspring of the draught mare, for should the latter turn out only a plug, he is still a marketable horse if sound and will bring big money in any country as a dray or heavy horse.

By way of comparison I give you the price quoted only last week on the Chicago horse market:

J. S. Cooper, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.	Southern Chunks, 10.50 to 11.00 lbs.
	\$40 to \$70
Seelers, 800 to 900 lbs.	120 to 130 lbs.
2,000 lbs Chunks, 110 to 120 lbs.	125 to 140 lbs.
1,440 lbs	140 to 170 lbs.
1,900 lbs Draught Horses 190 to 225 lbs.	225 lbs.

F. J. Beary & Co, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Heavy Draughts, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs.	are in fair demand at \$125-\$130.
Expressers, 1,450 to 1,550 lbs, a.	\$145 to \$200.
Comics, 1,400 to 1,200 lbs	\$120 to \$130.
Strollers at \$95 to \$110.	

These quotations are for sound horses. Sales—just a few for the sake of comparison:

Coach Horse, fine action, 15.3 hands high, 1,050 lbs.	\$180.
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Express Horse, 15.3 hands high, 1,450 lbs, \$170.

Draught Horse, bay, 16.1 hands high, 1,700 lbs, \$205.

From this you will see that heavy draughts command the top prices and are in active demand. The contention of some that with the advent of electricity as a motive power, the use of horses will very materially decrease, is a myth. It is admitted that the very fact of electricity being made to do the work of horses has created other and very necessary demand for his use.

Before closing, Mr. President and Gentlemen, I will with your permission read you the following lines entitled, "How to tell the age of Horses."

To tell the age of any horse,

Inspect the lower jaw, of course.

The sixth front tooth the tail will tell,

And every doubt and fear dispel.

Two middle "nippers" you behold;

Before the cold is two weeks old;

Before eight weeks two more will come;

Eight months the "corners" cut the gum.

The outside grooves will disappear

From middle two in just one year;

In two years from the second pair;

In three the corners are bare.

At two the middle "nippers" drop;

At three the second pair can't stop;

When four years old the third pair goes;

At five a full nose set he shows.

The deep black spots will pass from view,

At six years, from the middle two;

The second spot at seven years;

At eight the spot even "corner" clears.

From middle "nippers" upper jaws,

At nine the teeth three-sided grow;

They longer get, project before

Till twenty; when we know no more.

—Farming World, Edinburgh.

As it was impossible to discuss Mr. Harkness's admirable paper owing to his absence, Mr. Nichol asked Dr. Fisher to read his paper which he did, and which we will have much pleasure in publishing next week.

When Mr. Fisher's paper was finished he was heartily applauded and a discussion took place on many points ably advocated by that gentleman. Mr. Bedford said he would like to ask Dr. Fisher if it was to be attributed to the climate that we were unable to raise as good horses as they did in the old country.

Dr. Fisher said he did not think so, he had seen Canadian bred horses beat imported stock at fairs in Ontario.

Mr. Middlefield said: I have listened with pleasure to the two highly interesting papers just read and to many others equally interesting read at former meetings, but I am afraid we are not getting at the root of the matter. I find it is nearly impossible to sell horses, or in fact anything else, at paying prices. Farmers will not buy from each other as they can not afford to pay the cash, but they buy from Ontario dealers and give their notes, which are put in the banks and discounted. The reason we do not raise the stock they do in the old country is, we have not the stock to raise them from, and the old country will not sell us the best for the simple reason that they will not part with it at any price.

The principal reason of our present depression is, we have no market, if we succeeded in breeding as good horses as they do in Ontario where are we to sell them. I have a surplus of horses and cannot to-day get rid of them at any price."

Dr. Fisher asked Mr. Middlefield if he had tried for any special market, and if the horses he raised were first-class. Mr. Middlefield said he had as good mares as any farmer in the country, and had put them to the best stallions in Manitoba, but he had never raised any stock that weighed 16.00 or 17.00 lbs. He claimed you could not find horses of that weight in this country but must go to the old country for them.

Mr. John E. Smith said he could always sell his colts and on an average he bought every year some thirty colts from other farmers, he kept and fed them well, and when a reliable man came along who wanted a good horse or team he sold him them, and whether he sold on time or by note he, if ever, lost his money. He never sold to dukes or whiskey men, and he did not go out of his way to make a sale. He found that people bought his horses quite as freely as the Ontario ones, one reason for this was that his were bred in the country and as a consequence were less liable to disease than the Ontario horse. He believed one third of the latter died in this country.

Mr. Doran said he had listened with great attention to the many admirable papers that had been read at the Institute meetings and also to the discussion that took place afterwards, but he thought that the institute was not really getting to the bottom of the matter. He as a former meeting had made a motion on a subject which he thought was of vital importance to all Manitoba farmers and he would like to know what action the Institute was going to take on the matter.

Mr. Bedford said that he would be very careful before they, the institute, got into any trouble, he would not be able to successfully battle with the unusual and desperate circumstances in which they found themselves and need every endeavor to make things as pleasant and comfortable as possible.

While the storm was raging on the plains in the south there was not the slightest indication here that such was the case. The cold had been severe, but there had been no wind above the ordinary in

Wilson—Smith—That at the next meeting the subject of discussion be "Smut."

Carried.

Motion for adjournment being put

Wilson—Smith—That at the next meeting the subject of discussion be "Smut."

Carried.

At the Farmers' Institute meeting on the 4th inst., the discussion of the tariff as it affects the farmers was again proposed as the subject for next meeting it was however decided owing to a clause in the constitution that it was not advisable to take it up. However, after the institute meeting was dismissed another was convened with Mr. Leech Sr. in the chair and D. F. Wilson as secretary when the following resolution was passed. Moved by S. E. Doran seconded by D. F. Wilson that a meeting of farmers be held in the city hall on Friday, February 17th to discuss the tariff as it affects farmers.

A committee was appointed consisting of J. Leech, S. C. Doran, J. E. Smith, H. Nichol, and D. F. Wilson.

At this meeting the object is to avoid all partisanship and simply discuss the tariff as it affects the interests of the farmers.

All interested are cordially invited.

Waddell is Arrested.

It was mentioned the other day that the Rev. Mr. Waddell, formerly of Winipeg and now of Whitewater, had some months ago adopted a child from the Children's Home here, that the little one had died of diphtheria, according to his statement, but according to his neighbors her death was due to cruel neglect. It was mentioned that a coroner's inquest was held, at which a verdict was returned that death was due to wilful neglect. It seems that the authorities considered the case too serious a one to allow drop with this verdict, and Friday the Attorney-General's department ordered Constable Cox to go to Whitewater and arrest Waddell.

Provincial Constable Cox returned from Whitewater having in charge Rev. Mr. Waddell, whose neglect is alleged to have been the cause of the death of a child adopted by him from the Children's Home here. Waddell was lodged in the provincial jail and failed in his attempt to secure bail. It is expected that the case will come up at the City Police court. The information against the prisoner was longed by Coroner Benson, before whom an inquest was held, at which the jury returned a verdict of wilful neglect.

Long and Tedious Run.

PRINCE ALBERT, Jan. 30.—Seldom does it happen if indeed it has ever occurred before in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway train service, that a mixed passenger and freight train has occupied six days in running 247 miles. The unusual occurrence fell to the lot of the regular Tuesday's train on the Prince Albert branch last week. The train, in charge of Conductor Burton and Engineer Nurwin, left Regina on time Tuesday morning and proceeded without difficulty to Bonnington station, 110 miles from Regina. Near there a howling blizzard was encountered, which had piled the snow on the track to a depth of eight to ten feet and leaving hardly any visible sign that there had ever been a railroad in the vicinity. It was found impossible to make headway and it was decided to lay over there for the night. On Wednesday morning a fresh start was made, but the same difficulty was again met with. Not until Friday afternoon was Saskatoon, 50 miles distant, reached. Twenty miles from that town an unpassable track was again encountered and the uselessness of further attempts to get forward was so apparent that the train laid up at Oler to await assistance from Moosejaw. Two engines with a snow plough were dispatched on the regular Saturday's train, and those reached the belated train which had left the southern terminus on Tuesday morning, at noon a.m. on Sunday 29th inst. From Oler little difficulty was experienced and the two trains arrived at Prince Sunday afternoon at 2:45. The particulars were learned from those who were unfortunate enough to have been passengers on board. Tuesday's train. There were few on board but they spoke in terms of highest praise of the efficiency of the train officials, who did everything possible to successfully battle with the unusual and desperate circumstances in which they found themselves and used every endeavor to make things as pleasant and comfortable as possible. While the storm was raging on the plains in the south there was not the slightest indication here that such was the case. The cold had been severe, but there had been no wind above the ordinary in

CONFLAGRATIONS.

A fire was raging at Roland Bros. furniture warehouse in St. James street, Montreal, as we went to press last week, when it was impossible to ascertain the extent of the property involved. It has since been ascertained that the furniture warehouse of Bolland Bros., St. James street, is a total wreck. The store of Geo. H. Labbe is so seriously damaged by fire and water that it will have to be entirely rebuilt. Hood, Mann & Co.'s wholesale crockery store is completely destroyed. Among others burned out were Porter, Teskey & Co., fancy goods, and N. & A. C. Laviere, carriage manufacturers, where a \$10,000 electric plant was destroyed. The fire burned along two sides of the street, and the occupants of a number of wooden dwellings in the neighborhood had to get out in the freezing cold. Roland's building had been condemned some time ago, and the firemen were afraid to enter it. The fire pressure was bad, and this gave the fire headway. Divers' Winner & Hayes ladders, which cost the city \$20,000, were ruined. Some of the firemen were frozen and others injured by falling pieces of wood. The loss by fire and water is estimated at \$300,000, and the insurance is \$175,000.

PORT HOPKINS, February 3.—In a fire to-day the town hall, a two-story brick building, was burned. The market clerk's residence was in the building also the lock up, which contained two tramps, who, being liberated, immediately escaped. Valuable town papers were saved. The loss is \$25,000; insured in the Phoenix, England, for \$10,000.

RUSSELL.

An amateur dramatic club will give an entertainment here about the middle of the month.

Mr. Walker, of Millwood, recently gave a good magic-lantern entertainment to a large audience in the Forrester's hall.

The Shelburne correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press says the Russell Chronicle will make its appearance this month, and will advocate Free Trade. Senator Russell's home at Shelburne.

The St. Andrew's Society celebrated Burns' anniversary by securing the Rev. Mr. Frew, of Birtle, to lecture. Mr. Frew spoke highly of the title and fame of Burns. The lecture was interspersed with songs by the Russell Glee club.

JEWELS STOLEN.

BRUNSWICK, February 3.—While Count and Countess of Flanders, brother and sister-in-law of the King, were at a court ball on Wednesday night, burglars entered their palace, broke open a casket containing family jewels of the counts and carried off the contents, the value being estimated at 100,000 francs. Among the jewellery was a small diadem with diamond star, a diamond bracelet with a portrait of King Leopold, fifteen brooches, two emerald and diamond harpoons, many ear rings and medallions, a gold bracelet with an early portrait of the Duke of Flanders, an emerald and ruby ring, an emerald bracelet with medallion, a gold comb, a coral bracelet, another of rubies and diamonds, a present from the Emperor of Germany, and many other articles. The robbery has caused great consternation. The palace was lighted with electricity, and strict injunctions were given to domestics to warn off all strangers, therefore the suspected robbers must have acted in a liaison with some members of the household. The police are making active inquiries.

THE PROVINCIAL VETS.

The annual meeting of the Veterinary Association of Manitoba to place in Brandon last Thursday week and was well attended. The morning was taken up with routine business and election of officers. In the afternoon Dr. Torrance read a paper on "The suppression of Contagious Diseases" and dealt with the subject of glanders. He included reports from eminent practitioners who have made careful investigation as to the value of mallein as an agent for the detection of this insidious malady and coupled with theirs, reports of personal investigation.

The subject was taken up by all present and proved a fertile source of discussion, the unanimous opinion being that in our province mallein would prove an invaluable digestive agent.

Dr. Morrison followed with a paper on "The use of Antiseptics" and this equally important subject was ably handled by the essayist.

The evening session was devoted to a discussion on Dr. Morrison's paper and was followed by routine business.

The essayists were accorded a hearty vote of thanks and Dr. Rutherford, the retiring secretary and president elect, was compelled to rise and respond to a similar expression on account of his valuable services in the past. This he did in his own inimitable way.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are:

President—J. G. Rutherford, V. S.; M. P. P.

Vice president—Chas. Little, V. S.

Treasurer—W. A. Dunbar, V. S.

Secretary and registrar—H. D. Smith, D. V. S.

Council—Messrs. Thompson, Torrance, Fisher, Rutherford, Little, Dunbar and Smith.

The following were present:—Torrance, Cox, Shouts, Human, Dunbar, Thompson, Roe, Fisher, McMillan, Lippett, Rutherford, Little, Hopkins, Morrison and Smith.

The semi-annual meeting will be held in this city.

HIGHWAYMEN CAUGHT.

TORONTO, Feb. 5.—The gang of masked and armed daylight robbers which during the last five weeks have committed a couple of daring robberies in jewellery stores and attempted robbery of a bank, and finally, with renewed audacity, returned a box of stolen jewels to one of the burglarized stores with a note of defiance to the detectives has been arrested. Their names are Bennett, who is the leader, two brothers named Kelly, James, Archer, and Morris. All are between 20 and 25 years of age. All were captured

at their homes in bed, and they had no opportunity to use arms, with which they were plentifully supplied. Cord for binding and cotton for gagging their victims and much of the plunder they had stolen were recovered. The floors of their apartments were literally strewn with sensational detective literature.

A GLADSTONIAN LOSS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Conservatives won a signal victory yesterday by capturing Huddersfield, which has gone Liberal in 1885, 1886, and 1902. The contest was for the seat made vacant by the death of Wm. Summers Liberal. It was bitterly conducted, and largely on the Irish Home Rule issue, Sir Ellish Ash made Bartlett having declared in a speech of the Conservative candidate, Sir Joseph Crossland, that any legislative body in Ireland would be controlled by those who in the past had threatened vengeance upon Ulster Loyalists, and had threatened to tax British imports and to establish Roman Catholicism. Crossland was elected by 7,068 votes to 7,033 for Woodhead, Liberal. At the late general elections, Summers, Liberal, had 7,098 votes to 6,837 for Crossland.

The British Grain Market.

A London (Eng.) grain correspondent, writing to the Minneapolis Journal under date of January 20, says: "Since last I wrote to you, nearly a month ago, we have had quite a bundle of the temperature samples which, as many of our transatlantic visitors maintain, take the place of weather in these island. January opened with a bitter frost, rather unusual for this country, in its intensity, and this cold, if it had the effect of bringing farm work to a standstill, had the good result of perceptibly 'hardening' prices in the corn trade. The downward tendency with which the year opened was for the time checked, as it is notorious that the consumption of breadstuffs is invariably increased by sharp weather, and merchants are always delighted to take every opportunity to get things dear when they have plenty to sell. In this way a very languid market made a marked improvement. At once all kinds of native and foreign wheat made an advance ranging from 8d to 1s 6d, according to condition and description. This rise was welcome, slight as it was, for the last week of 1892 witnessed an average of 26s 6d for the quarter, which I believe is the lowest quotation on record.

Experts hold that the wheat acreage throughout the kingdom will be the least that has been known for many years. To begin with, the past summer was gloomy, and was succeeded by an exceedingly wet autumn. Thus in many cases it was impossible to get heavy land into a fit condition for seed. This will restrict beyond doubt our coming supply of native wheat, but given our free trade system, it is problematical whether it will have an effect on the market. A certain amount of British wheat less will mean a certain amount of foreign wheat more—that is all. If your readers would have a living idea of how our markets are supplied, they have only to glance at the following table of our imports last year of breadstuffs. It will be seen that more than two thirds of our daily bread came to us over the sea from nearly all wheat growing countries on the globe. The value of this table is increased by its affording a comparison with the preceding year.

IMPORTS.

12 Months Ending December.

FROM	1892	1891
Wheat—Russia	14,362,986	—
Germany	6,663,353	—
France	25,740	—
Turkey	494,184	—
Roumania	737,789	—
Egypt	385,145	—
U S on the Atlantic	27,018,966	—
U S on the Pacific	6,862,746	—
Chili	2,287,556	—
British East Indies	12,493,452	—
Australia	2,016,846	—
British North America	3,874,984	—
Other countries	3,729,023	—
Total	64,896,796	—

Wheat, Meal and Flour—Germany 163,355 France 39,962 Austro-Hungarian Territories 97,272 United States 19,467,391 British N America 1,349,859 Other countries 98,190

Total 22,116,000

Jan. 20 saw a fair attendance on the floor of Mark Lane corn exchange, while the "Market" was anything but lively. It would not be strictly correct to say that wheat gave way, but it would be safe to write it down as "very slow." English wheats maintained their value, but for foreign varieties a reduction of 3d to 6d was in some instances accepted as against the quotations of Monday last. Hard Kansas was paid for 30s to 30s 6d ex-ship and for Manitoba 32s to 32s 6d per quay was paid, in both cases the weight being the quarter of 496 pounds. Flour was distinctly weaker than wheat. Buyers were very backward, and it is said that such little business as was transacted was effected by means of concessions of 3d to 6d per sack of 280 pounds. Good American baking flours brought from 20 to 23 shillings, while for patents 24 to 27 shillings were realized, according to the brand. There is a great difference, I may remark, in the selling value in the market of different patent brands. Of the home-made London flours, Town Household (a good bakers' grade) fetched 23s 3d to 25s 6d at the mill door and were quoted at 24s to 24s 6d when delivered from the miller's cell. Fort Town white, the next grade above, about 2 shillings must be added to these figures. Country miller's flour was abundant, but not in any demand; its price ranged between 18s and 24s 6d or even in few cases 25 shillings.

(In 1890 the import of wheat from British North America wts 1,128,349 cwt., and wheat, meal and flour for the same year 933,422.)

Rheumatism Cured.

Soldier's Cove, N.S., Jan. 30, 1890. W. H. Constance, Brookville, Ont. Dear Sir.—Your Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are the best medicine for rheumatism that I have ever used. Last spring I was troubled greatly with it in my leg; I used one box of Morse's Pills, and was cured.

Yours gratefully,
ALLEN CAMPBELL.

Tourists.

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists. Feb

"Clear Havana Cigars."
"La Cadena" "La Flora" Insist, upon having these brands.

Pipe Smokers.

You may be satisfied with the brands of tobacco you have been using for years. Grant it: that you are satisfied. As there is always room for improvement, we ask you to try our OLD CHUM PLUG, or cut smoking tobacco, and we believe you will be better satisfied. In any case a trial won't hurt you. Don't delay upon the order of buying, but buy at once. Aug. 18 ad.

RICH PLUM PUDDING.

THIS delicious confection is nicely calculated to produce dyspepsia, heartburn, bilious troubles and headache. Burdock Blood Bitters is equally well calculated to cure these troubles and has proved its powers in hundreds of cases. B. B. regulates and purifies the entire system.

1892, "The Cream of the Havana Crop."

"La Cadena" and "La Flora" brands of cigars are undoubtedly superior in quality and considerably lower in price than any brand imported. Prejudiced smokers will not admit to this to be the case. The connoisseur knows it. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal.

Dec. 22, '92.

Old Chum
(CUT PLUG.)
OLD CHUM
(PLUG.)

No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

Crimes Investigated. Evidence Procured. Property Found and Criminals punished. Business Quoted and Legally Transacted. J. R. FOSTER, Manager, P.O. Box 15.

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BRANDON MAIL

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1893.

THE TRADE QUESTION.

The trade demands of Canada are, under the most favored circumstances, complicated; and that must ever be the case with any country whose demands and productions are as varied as they are in this country. Unlike the United States, we are unable to raise tropical productions; but in most other respects we have the producing capabilities of our neighbors to the south and our demands are quite as varied. There is not, however, the equally close trade relations between all sections of Canada that exist in the States, and this inequality or, in other words, excess of distance between producer and consumer is the main cause of the true commercial complaints of Canada. It is true there are men in the country—politicians for the most part—who would be dissatisfied with anything that could be done for them, and they need scarcely be listened to; but there are others outside of these who are desirous of doing the best with their lot, who have just cause for complaints. While in the States the chief manufacturing centres are in the east, yet many industries producing the essentials for their respective localities are found dotting the country over. This is the chief advantage, commercially speaking, of the United States over Canada. The question of overcoming these natural disadvantages, raising the revenues of the country and encouraging manufactures in the vicinity of the raw materials wherever found and thus employing home talent and labor without imposing unnecessary taxation on the consumer is the great question the Canadian statesmen have to grapple with. In the proper form it should not be a party question, and if men speak according to their best judgment it is not a party question, for there are all shades of opinion on every side of the issue dotting this country over. The National Policy was intended to grapple with this question and successfully solve the problem. To some extent it has done it, but as the interests and demands of the country develop, to our mind even the N. P. should be changed. It should be altered so that its advantages would work for majorities, while its disadvantages would work against minorities—in short, the condition should be reversed. The men who take this trade question by piecemeal, and look alone on either the advantages or disadvantages as applied to industries are native born fools. Its application must be considered as to communities or not at all. Just now we are seeing the rounds of the country press, and in fact some of the metropolitan papers that ought to know better, for that matter, such arguments as this: If a man goes to a store and buys a hat at \$1.00 he pays 35 cents duty, and therefore that much more than it would cost him if we had Free Trade. The man who argues that way is nothing more or less than a born simpleton.

As Canada stands to-day we cannot do with less than \$25,000,000 of revenue yearly, be as economical as we may, to meet the interest on the National Debt, the subsidies to provinces, fixed by confederation, and run the machine. If, then, we do not raise this money by taxing imported hats and such things, we must put our hands in our pockets and raise it by a direct levy. One would think these Free Traders had some scheme in view through which they could escape Federal liability altogether they are so free with their objections to duties.

As we said above, the Federal problem is the best method of developing our industries and meeting our obligations without undue burdens on any particular class of the community. All will agree to tax the imported and home-produced luxuries—such as liquors, tobacco and costly articles that are not necessary for the comfort of the average citizen. But with that there would still be a shortage that should be made up on the *ad valorem* principle on articles that all consume, even on the hat referred to above. To our mind, instead of raising revenues on any imports that but sections of the people consume, a better plan would be to place *ad valorem* duties on teas, coffees and all such articles as all consume. This thing of a cheap breakfast table, so much talked about, is very nice in sound, but when it is got by expensive living on some and absolute relief on all others, from a truly national standpoint its beauty disappears.

To our mind the development of local industries is a question that, in generalities, is just as easily solved. When an industry is mooted, enquire the benefit its existence will be to the country at large or even one province, and the burdens it will impose on the consumers. If the advantages are superior to the burdens, encourage it by protection; if they are inferior, discard it. A full consideration of this question brings up the burdens of the husbandmen in the Canadian Northwest. Take baling-twine, for instance. No one will say that the Dominion derives benefits in any degree commensurate with the extra cost

to the Northwest farmers, from the small establishments in which it is made. Then why tax a large struggling community for the maintenance of these institutions? With the implement industries the circumstances are somewhat different—their existence is of great benefit to the provinces in which they are located; but as most of the proprietors are making more money out of their business than is the common lot of the Canadian business man in general, they should be compelled by a reduction of the tariff to do with smaller profits. The existence of manufactures, Canada over, is of great importance to Canada as a whole, but more so is the prosperity of the Northwest farmer. In therefore considering the one, the Government must not lose sight of the other that is of greater moment to confederation. In giving the manufacturer as much protection as a man in any other line of business would require for legitimate profits the Government is doing enough; and in considering the wants of the struggling farmers of the provinces, which must be done, the Government is only acting on the principle of common justice. For the future, the proper handling of this and kindred questions will be the legitimate field of "THE MAIL" and in it we look for our main support.

WHO ARE THE ROBBERS?

There is no use in talking, the people of Western Manitoba should set to work and ascertain who are responsible for the imposition that is played on them daily by some one in the coal trade.

The Government gave \$150,000 of the people's money to the C. P. R. under an agreement by which the Estevan coal was to be delivered to consumers in Brandon at \$1.00 per ton. In the contract there is no discrimination as to names of coal, distance of haulage alone counts in a variation of the price. In Winnipeg 125 miles further away from the mines than Brandon, this coal is retailed at \$1.50 which is about the price it should be under the contract between the government and the C. P. R. In Brandon 125 miles nearer the mines than Winnipeg, one kind of coal is sold at \$5.00 and the "Hazard" at \$6.00. As we said above the contract makes no allowance for differences in prices between the product of two mines in the Souris section—length of haulage on the road is the only element that counts in a variation of price. Now the absolute duty of the people of Brandon and the City Council, and the Board of Trade, should take the initiative in the matter—is to ascertain who are responsible for the robbery. If some half starved creature goes into a grocery and steals a loaf of bread to keep himself or his family from starvation he is at once brought before the P. M. and punished for it; but the coal miners, the C. P. R. or the retail coal dealers winked at by the government can steal thousands of dollars of the people's hard earned cash in a single winter and there is no one to say they have done wrong. We do not want to be understood to say the retail dealers are getting too much for handling it, but if they are, then the people should ascertain the fact. If they are not then either the R. R. or the miners are extorting and it becomes as much the duty of the people, the council and the government to look into the fraud, and point out the responsible parties, as it is for the grocer to inquire who stole his bread. Will the people take the matter into their own hands and investigate it?

THE WATER POWER SCHEME.

Our citizens knew there is some scheme on foot to close the Assiniboine as a navigable stream, and utilize it as a water power at several points—the Portage, Winnipeg and Brandon are named—but further they know but little of the movement. These three points have selected committees—that from Brandon consisting of Drs. McDiarmid and Spencer—to meet at the Portage on Friday next, and doubtless on the return of our men our citizens will know more about it. It is generally conceded there is nothing better to give growth to any place than water power; and anyone knowing anything about the business knows Brandon is better situated to secure artificial power than any place in this country. Between our grist mill and the west side of the experimental farm there is a natural basin for water. A large lake for pleasure and power supply could be made here, giving a very strong head at a very moderate cost. Of course the city owes considerable money, which is another consideration; and before anything is done in the way of further increasing our liabilities, the advantages of the power, or rather the benefits it may bring to the city should be fully considered. To our mind, the proper course for the Council to pursue is to get an estimate of cost of power from some competent men, then hold the prospective power before manufacturers, and if enough of the latter can be brought here through the inducement of free power to warrant the expenditure, go on with it, but by all means see that the power can be utilized to advantage before the expenditure is made.

To our mind, Ald. Coldwell, seconded by Ald. Hulpin, brought up a couple of capital ideas at the City Council Monday evening. The one is to amalgamate several of the offices by two, notably the clerk and treasurership, and cut down running expenses. The second is for the City Council to run the liquor trade of the city. If liquor must be sold, and if the traffic must be continued, it is just as well the Council should control the trade and the people should derive the benefits of the traffic. The question is no doubt a complicated one and would require special legislation to become operative. But, as Ald. Coldwell showed, the usage is in force in other countries with good results and can be put in operation here. From the maneuvers of the Manitoba Government it is quite apparent they intend to pay no attention to the expression of the people last election on the temperance question, as they know they are powerless to prevent the manufacture and importation in this country—they can regulate the sale only. Total prohibition, then, is out of the question for some time. The diminution of the evil of the trade is all that can be looked for for some time, and if that can be effected and give the people, instead of individuals, the profit of the business, so much the better for all concerned.

The hypocrisy of the Local government is now coming to the surface in right practical shape. In the last local elections the words were made to echo the changes wrought upon the benefits in competition the province had received through the construction of the N. P. R. Yet as Mr. Macdonald pointed out in the Local House in discussing the speech From the Throne the other day the master and second were forced to admit we had not railway competition, and this fact is repeated by the farmers at all their institute meetings. Yes; the people have been hoodwinked by the government, and their followers in the railway deals, and they are only now finding it out. The premier with the cheek characteristic of himself in reply questioned that any on his side of the House ever promised a ten cent reduction on wheat when he himself knows he promised it in the elections of four years ago in Brandon, at the Souris and at Minnewauk. He is, it appears, bound to continue the reputation his colleague, Mr. Martin gave him as being "The colossal liar" of the province.

While this tariff question is being discussed and adjusted, it appears our Northwest people could do something themselves in their own interest. Legislation to reduce the profits the eastern manufacturers are making out of the Northwest farmers must be had to enable the latter to get cheaper machinery, but it may come steadily. It appears to us that if the rural councils would place a heavy license upon every machine carrier travelling the country, it would save many a man from buying implements who do not really want them, and in the second place reducing the cost of selling would reduce the price to those who came into the towns and villages to buy. Several dealers tell us they put canvassers into the field because other dealers do it, and if they were saved the expenses of these agents they could sell what they sold at home a great deal cheaper. What municipalities will be the first to move in the matter?

It is now generally believed the reason the Local Government is not disposed to carry the Cornwall tax sale case vs. the C. P. R. to the Privy Council is that the Government has sold the case to the R. R., and it looks very like it. If this is the case it is to be deplored for two substantial reasons—first, the demoralized condition of the Government; and, secondly, because the Councils of the country lose a grand opportunity to ascertain their status in the matter. Here is a straight test case to ascertain the liability of C. P. R. lands for taxes before being patented—a matter of the deepest concern to the whole Northwest, and the Local Government, having carried the case to the Supreme Court of Canada, drops it without a word of explanation. Of course we cannot make a charge, as we do not know all the facts, but nevertheless we cannot help thinking a great deal.

A great many Canadians would like to know what is taking so many of the Grit leaders to Washington from time to time. First Goldwin Smith goes, and word comes back at once the Yankees are ready to gobble Canada, and the Canadians are ready to be gobbed. Then Sir Richard, and the same smoke follows his trail; next John Charlton goes, and annexation becomes the leading topic. Why do these people come out at once and declare themselves straight annexationists so that the people may know just where to place them.

COMMUNICATION.

A FARMERS' MASS MEETING.

To the Editor.

Sir—In view of the agitation now prevailing this country which I have no

doubt will not be denied that the great N.W. in particular have abundant reason to feel. While I believe that the farmers of this country have no just complaint either against the powers that be at Ottawa or anywhere else other than themselves—I repeat, other than themselves. It may be asked, How so? I would answer by asking, What have we been refused? Echo says, Nothing.

Azum. What have we asked for, from our Government, in a body united in and for our common interest? Nothing. Therefore we ought not to complain without reason. Now, sir, what do we find? First, that the farmers have got their just deserts; for while they have been hugging their shadows, kicking night and day lest it be stolen, our Government has been eating, as they should, to the wants and wishes of those who have asked and obtained. May I not with truth repeat that man's greatest enemy is man? Who would, after second sober thought, say otherwise?

Now, Sir, as to the purpose of this meeting, I will simply say that it has been called by some of the farmers of this district for and in the interests of the farmers of this great N. W. for the purpose of ascertaining whether the farmers have any desire to act in concert and to try, for once at least, to ape all the other industries of the country, if for no other reason than to wipe out the reproach which has so long and so often haunted in our faces. Everyone at all conversant with the trend of public opinion to-day must know and see the efforts made and position taken by not a few of our thinking and out spoken farmers. Newspapers and even the independent ring of the most oratorical members on the floor of our House of Commons have no uncertain sounds. Yes, gentlemen; and we may rejoice to see that these men have been and are, in great part, their adherents and supporters of the N. P. They feel now, that if there is not immediate concession and reduction made in the tariff as regards the heavy burdens of the farmers and people of the N. W., who have been so long with the hope and expectation, as was promised, that, after the infant industries had become strong, which no one will deny is now the case, and that the farming interest of the N. W. need to apply for the little fostering care that can be afforded them by a reduction or removal of the tariff on those articles which, through the protection afforded them, have grown into burdensome monopolies and combines. Secondly, what do we find, after the claims of the farmer have been so ably championed as above referred to, and the Government having shown a most ready willingness (of course) in the face of the storm so apparent to concede something, which we may rest assured will be just in accordance with our demands, measured by Government standard, which is computed by numbers either in votes or dollars. Well, gentlemen, we have not got the dollars, that is sure; and if we cannot make the votes, our cake is dough, you bet. It ought not need a microscope to see that the hands of those who have already rendered service in our behalf must be supported, and the Government led to feel that, if they accede in our behalf, they have, to say the least, our consent and approval, without which we will get our deserts, as usual. Thirdly, What is being done on the other hand? Why, the combined forces of the monopolies are as one. To arms! To arms! Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty! The cry goes forth, "Our craft is in danger! These scabs must be quelled, at whatever cost!" They call a meeting where all are prepared for concerted action—no party badges or strife there, gentlemen: the one, and only one, cry is, How can we best act for our best and common interest, to accomplish the desired object? And when they have fixed on the plan of operation, and after due consideration, we see McGibbons (counsel for the cordage combine at Ottawa) lobbying, talking, writing, etc.; also Mr. Healey is holding up the colors of the manufacturers; we also see deputations of the different manufacturers at Ottawa for like purposes; we find agents and representatives of all the various interests everywhere putting in their work, of which I do not at all complain. But, farmers one and all, let us ditto by coming out to the mass meeting on the 17th instant, or for ever hold our peace. I may add that there will be a number of gentlemen to address the meeting. Come one; come all; but please leave your politics on the shelf.

One of the Committee,

S. C. DORAN.

Brandon, Feb. 6th, 1893.

BURNED INTERNALLY.

A very serious case of accidental poisoning which may result fatally, took place at nine o'clock on Saturday night. The victim was R. Parker, a young man 24 years of age, who lives at 153 Gomez street and is an employee of the Linseed Oil Co. He was not feeling well and had procured a small bottle of sweet nitre which in size resembled a phial of aqua fortis of quicksilver. On calling for his medicine the latter, which is a poison of considerable strength, was handed to him and he took a teaspoonful of the liquid. had he placed it on his tongue no doubt he would immediately have refused to swallow it, but instead he put it back in his mouth and down it went without tasting it. He immediately went into convulsions and on Dr. Neilson being summoned it was found that the interior of this stomach were tearfully burned. Relief was applied but at last accounts the young man was seriously ill.

Sunday night, or rather in the small hours of Monday, the following team of hockeyists left Winnipeg for the east—Armitage, Dennis, McCullough, Higginbotham, Becket, Macdonell, Girdlestone, Evans, Stow and Howard. Mr. Ashe will proceed east on Wednesday and join the team in Ottawa. The club occupy tourist car 477 which they will make their home during their visit east.

They play first with the New Fort club in Toronto on Wednesday evening, the 16th. There will be other matches on the following two days, and they then proceed to Kingston. From Kingston they go to Ottawa, and then to Montreal, where they meet not only Royal City teams, but also some from O. B. C. On returning west they will go to Toronto, Hamilton and London, reaching home again

in about three weeks. It is sincere to hope that Ontario's cold weather will continue, so that the rinks may be in good shape for the contests.

Brandon Branch of the Upper Canada Bible Society.

The committee of the Brandon Bible Society met in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Thursday afternoon of last week. Pres-

ent, Mr. A. M. Peterson, President;

Rev. Messrs. Mason, Urquhart and Daniels, Mrs. Gooding, Sheriff Clement, Dr. Fleming, Messrs. C. A. Moor, John Caldwell, S. B. Lowes, etc.

The annual public meeting was appointed to be held in the Presbyterian Church, on Thursday the 16th inst., at eight o'clock in the evening, and the committee pledged themselves to do all in their power to make the meeting a success. Addresses will be given by the Rev. Alex. Currie of Wawanesa, the agent of the society, the President, Messrs. Mason, Daniels and others. A good musical programme will fill the church to hear the interesting addresses that will be given in connection with the great work that is being done the world over by the Bible Society, in publishing the Word of God in almost every known language, and circulating it in all lands and among all peoples, and in this way helping on the time when all shall know the Lord. Let everyone attend the meeting who possibly can, without doubt you will be surprised and interested by the information that will be given on the subject. No charge for admission but a collection will be taken in aid of the work.

"German Syrup" For Throat and Lungs

"have been ill for

Hemorrhage "about five years,

Five Years. "had the best

Five Years. "medical advice,

"and I took the first

dose in some doubt. This result-

ed in a few hours easy sleep. There

was no further hemorrhage till next

day, when I had a slight attack

"which stopped almost immediate-

ly. By the third day all trace of

blood had disappeared and I had

recovered much strength. The

fourth day I sat up in bed and ate

my dinner, the first solid food for

two months. Since that time I

"have gradually gotten better and

am now able to move about the

house. My death was daily ex-

pected and my recovery has been

a great surprise to my friends and

the doctor. There can be no doubt

"as I had an attack just previous to

"its use. The only relief was after

"the first dose." J. R. LOUGHHEAD,

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to the West, daily, except Wednesday,

"Rapid City, daily, except Sunday, at 12:45

o'clock; Tuesday, Wednesday and

Friday 10:30.

"Northern Pacific Monday, Wednesday and

Friday 11:30.

J. C. KAVANAGH, Postmaster.

HOSPITAL BOARD.

on Thursday evening the hospital board held its regular meeting. Those present were Vice-President C. A. Moore, Secretary, Dr. Dixon, Treasurer, W. H. Tillinghast, Sheriff Clemens, and Messrs. W. H. Allan, B. Trotter, T. Kelly and Robert Hall. Of those present none of them were new members of the board. The tenders were opened for the different supplies and the following tenders were successful: Meek, Donaghy & Co. groceries, A. W. Whitehead, J. Quinn; milk, J. Kendal, drugs, Fleming & Son.

Accounts amounting to \$1,077.33 were entered to be paid.

The resignation of Mr. Thos. Thompson was accepted, and R. E. A. Leech appointed to fill the vacancy.

The resignation of A. Whitelaw was laid over till next meeting.

The secretary, Mr. Dixon, drew the attention of the board to the fact that an infirmary was very necessary, also a training school for nurses should be established. The matter was discussed and the members felt it would be proper for the board to visit the institution for information.

Mr. T. Kelly said that if they would appoint the day he would provide the committee.

Friday afternoon was the time chosen, some half dozen of the members assembled at the secretary's office, where Mr. Kelly met them and drove to the institution. And an inspection of the building was made and everything found to be in a most satisfactory condition except the quarters occupied by the nurses. They are very cramped and this was arranged with the members of the board. The matter will come up at the next meeting of the board for discussion.

A shed for the horses of the doctors and others was found to be badly needed and this also will have the attention of the board.

The members are very much indebted to Mr. Kelly for the drive.

Fattening of Steers.

Owing to the low prices prevailing for grain, increased attention is being paid to the feeding of live stock, and many inquiries are being received regarding the most improved method of fattening steers. With the object of throwing light on the subject and to permit of intelligent advice being given, a number of experiments were undertaken on the Manitoba Experimental Farm last winter. These were conducted on lines to suit the circumstances of the average Manitoba farmer, which are somewhat different from those surrounding the eastern farmer.

Although turnips succeed well here, farmers are not accustomed to grow them; many are short of hay, but all have abundance of coarse grain or low prices wheat and an unlimited quantity of clean bright straw. To meet these conditions the experiments were undertaken with the view of determining the following points: Can steers be fattened to advantage on frozen wheat and cut straw without roots or ensilage? What advantages may be gained by a limited quantity of roots to the above ration? Can steers be successfully fattened on a ration of barley and straw, combined with a very limited quantity of hay and roots?

The steers used for this test were ordinary short-horned grade, two years old, weighing about a hundred pounds, costing two and three quarters cents per pound and sold for four cents. They were divided into pairs and fed for four and a half months all they would eat of the following ration. First lot of steers, 20 lbs cut wheat straw, 16 lbs No. 3 frozen wheat chop, Second lot, 14 lbs straw, 10 lbs frozen wheat, 20 lbs turnips. Third lot, 10 lbs straw, 11 lbs barley chop, 20 lbs turnips, 6 lbs hay. The several ingredients were spread in layers in a heap, and after being moistened, were thoroughly mixed and fed daily.

Estimating the value of the grain at half a cent per lb, turnips at 5¢ per bushel, hay at \$5 per ton, and putting no value on the straw, the result was as follows: First pair of steers, fed on straw and wheat, cost \$49.62, value of feed \$12.84, sold for \$86.80, making a profit of \$24.86. Second pair, fed on straw, turnips and wheat, cost \$48.95, value of feed \$12.14, sold for \$82.60, a profit of \$21.51. Third pair, fed on barley, etc., cost \$48.80, value of feed \$18.96, sold for \$89.80, or a profit of \$34.6 for the pair. Cost of labor in feeding is not included. The last pair made an average gain of 19.10 lbs per day for each steer. The return from the frozen wheat chop fed to lot No. 1 was equal to 5¢ per bushel, while the return from the same wheat fed to lot No. 2, after deducting the cost of turnips, was equal to 6¢ per bushel. The same grade of wheat was selling at 30¢ last winter and is almost undesirable at any price at this date.

The conclusions arrived at are: 1. Although not the most economical way of feeding grain, chopped frozen wheat mixed with straw alone will give a return of 5¢ per bushel, not counting cost of labor. 2. If turnips are added to the above ration they not only pay the cost price, but greatly increase the value of other ingredients. 3. Barley chop and wheat straw fed with a limited quantity of turnips and hay makes a good ration, and we can raise barley in almost unlimited quantity without risk from frost. 4. By feeding coarse grain or damaged wheat instead of shipping it out of the country fully 100 per cent, is added to its value.

Prohibition Meeting.

The Executive of the Manitoba Prohibition League has decided to call a convention of the friends of Prohibition to meet in Winnipeg at St. Andrew's Church on the 23rd and 24th of February. The executive assures all prohibitionists a welcome to all the privileges of the convention, though such may not come as delegates from any organized body.

Tourists,
Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Fig, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 75¢ bottles by all leading druggists. Feb

A TRAINMAN PERISHES.

THE COLD SNAPS.

Word of the first casualty, the result of the recent storm, reached the city yesterday. Passengers on the Atlantic express, which arrived at four o'clock Monday morning, brought in the information. The victim was a brakeman Patrick Warde, in the employ of the C. P. R. and had an invalid wife and three children living in Toronto or Montreal. The express, which reached here this morning was snowed up at Sidewood, a siding about sixty miles west of Swift Current and a relief train was sent out from the latter place to its assistance. Within about nine miles out, the relief train became stalled and the conductor offered \$5 to any man who would go back to Swift Current with the information. It was bitterly cold, the thermometer registering over forty degrees below zero, but notwithstanding this, poor Warde offered to go, and set out never to reach the town alive. He had covered eight miles of the distance and was within one mile of the station when he became completely exhausted and sank to the ground. An Indian saw him fall and went to his assistance, but could not help him as Warde was completely worn out and could hardly stir a limb. The Indian at once set out for the station on a run and an engine was sent back immediately, but before it reached the place where the poor fellow lay, life was extinct.

ARREST OF GODOLPHIN.

TORONTO, Feb. 6.—A Government detective left for England to-day. R. W. Godolphin, the defaulter treasurer of Hunsbury, Muskoka, was arrested Friday in London. His arrest was brought about in a curious way. He wrote to his wife and three children in Huntsville, giving intimation of his intended flight. Arriving in England, he wished them to join him. He knew the mail would be watched, and long association with the churches and a familiar knowledge of the Bible enabled him to hit on a scheme. He got a friend to cable his wife the verse from Isaiah 43: beginning, "When thou passeth through waters, I will be with thee," doubtless intimating he was in his native land. This gave the Scotland Yard detectives a clue, which led to his arrest.

Selkirk Fish Hatchery.

In conversation with Mr. La Toucher, Tapper to-day the fact was brought out that the Selkirk Fish Hatchery, which will be completed in the spring, will be as large as all the other thirteen Canadian hatcheries put together. The Newcastle hatchery, which has done good service in stocking the great lakes has a capacity of about seven million spawn, while Selkirk will have a capacity for one hundred and fifty million.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The Harris International Telephone Company, with a capital of \$60,000,000, has applied for incorporation with Charles M. Feree as president. The incorporators claim they can give a service for one half of the rates now charged. Feree said: "We will construct a circuit between New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore and from there back to New York. This circuit will cost \$10,000,000. We expect it will yield a handsome dividend. One of the most important features of the new system is that we expect to do entirely away with telephone girls; who do this by a system of automatic switch board. In conjunction with the telephone we will have a new system of telegraphy by which messages are written out and an exact fac simile transmitted to the receiver.

CARD OF THANKS.

The undersigned begs to return his thanks to those of the public who have so liberally patronized him in the blacksmithing business since he opened in the city in its infancy. He is now in full possession of his trade, the same liberal patronage. As he is now out of the business in the city he must request all who are indebted to him to pay and settle without delay. W. WILSON, Blacksmith, Brandon, Jan. 31, 1901.

LOAN AGENT WANTED.

A bold and wealthy Loan Company require an Agent for Brandon and its vicinity. Only first-class and experienced men need apply. References and security will be required. Address,

P.O. Box 129, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Brandon Farmers Institute.

MEETINGS each alternate Saturday, City Hall, Brandon. Next meeting, Feb. 1st, 2 p. m., subject, "Smut." R. H. LEECH, Pres. R. H. LEECH, Secy.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

OLD STAMPS, Postcard Collections, and Ancient Coins are bought, and changed, at the highest prices, correspondence solicited with the undersigned. WEISZ, Dealer of stamps and antiquities, BUDAPEST, (HUNGARY) VACSI-KORUT 4.

DISTANCED

AUCTION SALES

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DISTANCED

AT THE

MAIL BOOKSTORE,

Seasonable

Goods

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The

Best

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At
Lowest
Prices
Over
COST.

Call and see the

BARGAINS.

MAIL BOOKSTORE.

DALY & GOLDWELL'S BLOCK.

S. H. Bower, Agent,

OPPOSITE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The famous trotting dog "Doc" was killed in a railroad accident last week. He earned over \$18,000 for his master in the past year.

MONTREAL, January 31.—Count Mercier will go to Quebec to-morrow and take his seat in the Legislature. He declares that he will not be prevented from doing so by any threats to expel him from the House, and that if the Conservative attempt any such action there will be trouble.

MONTREAL, January 31.—At Cote St. Luc, near here, a train ran into a sleigh containing a man and woman and both occupants were killed. The man was identified as a gentleman named Versill, and well known in the locality; but the woman's identity has not yet been established.

ST. JOHN, N.B., January 31.—Rev. L. G. Stevens, the dismissed rector of St. Luke's Church, was seen to-day regarding his trouble over corresponding with Mrs. Leonard Nau. He denies that the affair was anything more than an innocent flirtation and that there was any obscenity in his writings. Hon. Mr. Pugley has been retained by him.

MONTREAL, January 31.—The Board of Trade has passed a resolution favoring the re-opening, by the Dominion Government of all money expended by the Montreal Harbor Commission on the improvements of channels between Montreal and Quebec. It was also decided to have the Dominion Government place a sum in the estimates for a 275 ft. channel between Montreal and Quebec.

OTTAWA, February 1.—We hear, on the very best authority, that a deal between the Canadian Pacific railway and the Galt company for the acquisition of the big road of the line of the latter company was consummated yesterday, and legislation only is required to give effect to it. The Galt company has already applied for it. There are 173 miles of the railway thus acquired by the Canadian Pacific, and the company will utilize the Crow's Nest branch line. They will make the Galt a standard gauge line in the spring. The extension to Lethbridge and Macleod will be completed without delay.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 31.—It is now estimated that the deep water canal, proposed to run from Lake Superior and Lake Erie, the seaboard, via the Erie canal route, will cost \$500,000,000. The canal would be 345 miles in length, have thirty locks and a large number of costly aqueducts. The canal will have to be 30 feet deep and 300 feet wide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—There is still no news of the overdue Pacific mail steamer, City of Pekin, and the non-arrival of the vessel is causing increased anxiety to those who have friends and relatives on board, and also to the Pacific mail offices who are uneasy although they express the opinion that she will come into port all right. It was thought possible that the steamer China, which arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama early this morning, would bring some news of the Pekin, but she reports nothing of the missing steamer and that she spoke to no other vessel which had sighted her. The Pekin is now eight days overdue and it is possible that the Pacific mail officials will send another steamer in search of her.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1.—A daring robbery occurred here last night. The clerk in H. Vachon's jewellery store heard one of the plate glass windows crash and on looking up saw a man in the door covering him with a pistol, at the same time in the street we saw a man race in to the shop window and grab two trays of fine diamonds, then both men dashed on up the street. The proprietor of the store was at supper upstairs and the clerk dared not leave the window exposed as it contained several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds, watches, etc. The men ran round a corner, 150 feet more brought them to a dark alley in the rear of Chinatown, into which they ran. Both wore false beards. The diamonds stolen were valued at about \$8,000 to \$10,000, being the largest and finest in the store.

NEW YORK, January 31.—An address was to-night issued to "the Irish people" by the Irish National League of America. It was signed by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the League. The address, in part, is as follows:—"The great British statesmen, the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, will, within the next few days, introduce in the British Parliament a Home Rule measure for Ireland. We have carefully studied its provisions and we have arrived at our conclusions regarding it. We are of the opinion that the measure is a mere mass of legal verbiage, intended to give satisfaction to any party. Even should the Bill pass, it would only place Ireland on a still lower level. We stand, to-day, at the parting of the ways, between resistance and conciliation. We have advised the latter, until patience has ceased to be virtue and further temporizing has been a crime. We advise the formation of clubs wherever there are Irishmen honestly desirous of improving the condition of Ireland. We call on you to join with us so that we may be able to round out the country by the fulfilment of our hopes."

THE STORM IN WINNIPEG.

TRAINS SNOWED UP.

The engineers, firemen and trainmen of the C. P. R. never experienced a more trying time in their work than that which fell to them last Tuesday week. The sullen, long endured, is hard to relate; if the trains had not been going slowly, and gradually even if we brought them nearer to their destinations it would not have been so bad, but the continual laying down of every few miles was the curse of such an occurrence. These locomotives are struggling in the vicinity of Dauphin's m't in the rain and snow to draw out six freight cars; it required three locomotives to fetch the

coaches for the special to Montreal from the yards to the depot and this occupied a considerable time. Shortly after the six locomotives united their powers and managed to shunt the six freight cars. A number of passengers were on board the train which left at 7:30 for Montreal. No delays were expected once outside the city. All branch trains were canceled, and the stations all afternoon and evening had a dreary and lonely appearance.

A COLLISION AT ROSSE.

A collision occurred at Rosser between the regular Pacific express and the local express from Brandon. The trains had orders to cross at Rosser and it appears that they arrived there at the same time, but owing to the density of the snow in the station the engineers on the respective trains were unable to see each other in the dark of night. The express was not moving at a very fast rate of speed, but according to the meagre particulars obtainable the momentum was sufficient to cause considerable damage to one locomotive. A wrecking train was sent out as speedily as possible and the line was promptly cleared in time to permit the resumption of traffic last night, should the difficulties of working in such a fierce storm as prevailed until late into the night must have been little less than insurmountable.

The passengers arriving in Winnipeg between twelve and one in the morning had a hard time of it finding their way to the different hotels. No omnibuses were waiting as the arrivals of trains was a matter of doubt. The walking was none of the best, if the pedestrians had not snowshoes.

The Great Northern express reached the city at 11:30. The delay was caused by a huge snow drift south of Neche. The Northern Pacific Morris-Brandon train got in very late. The storm was furious but the engineers made remarkable progress. While passing Morris the St. Paul north bound express was observed with a double header, having a fearful time burried in snow. Little progress was made and at an early hour the train was not in.

The Pacific express left Rosser at 11 o'clock, bound for the coast, a few hours being the only inconvenience suffered by the passengers.

THE STREET CAR SERVICE.

The electric street car company's officers and men wrought valiantly all day yesterday to keep tracks clear of the drifting snow so that a service could be maintained. Their efforts were crowned with a large measure of success, considering the unequal odds against which they had to contend. Up till noon cars were kept running on all the lines, but at that time the storm became so severe the Loop and Portage avenue had to be abandoned. All efforts were then concentrated on Main street and with five horse plows and an electric plow, the entire street, including the horse tracks, were kept perfectly clear, and the service of five cars was regularly maintained until eleven o'clock at night. Men have been at work all night clearing the side lines and Manager Campbell hopes to have all lines in running order this morning. The horse car service was maintained all day during the storm.

OXBOW OCCURRENCES.

OXBOW, Assa, Jan. 28.—The Holmeville correspondent of the Clinton New Era has the following:

One West.—Miss Susie Jenkins left on the noon train on Monday, for Oxbow, N. W. T. It is hoped that it will never be said of her that "she never returned (single)." Susie will be missed in social circles here, as she was not only a friend among friends, but a staunch supporter of everything good. All join in wishing her joy and comfort in her new home.

This lady arrived here last Friday and was uniting in the holy bonds of matrimony, Rev. F. J. Oaten performing the ceremony.

Rev. Dr. Robertson, superintendent of missions of the Presbyterian church in the Northwest, delivered a lecture on home mission work in the Orange hall last night to a "good sized audience."

The Presbyterians have already selected building lots and contemplate building a church the coming summer.

Last evening, Wm. Baron entertained his brother Foresters and a few friends to oysters at the C. P. R. house. A very enjoyable evening was spent, songs and speeches being the order of the evening.

A dramatic club is being started by the Foresters, and it is proposed to give a grand entertainment some time in March.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Portis left this week on a visit to Owen Sound.

W. E. Flumerfelt and J. C. Mitchell, of Estevan, spent a few days in town this week.

J. S. Patterson, of the Frost & Wood Co. is here.

The machinery for the mill is expected, next week.

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

At the meeting of the council of the board of trade, Tuesday afternoon, a communication was read from the Toronto board in respect to a fast Atlantic steamship service, which will be referred to the annual meeting of the board for consideration of the members.

The draft of the annual report was submitted, which was endorsed and ordered to be printed for distribution among the members prior to the annual meeting on Tuesday next.

Mrs. J. H. Ashton, D. K. Elliott, R. T. Riley were appointed a delegation to wait on the government and submit the resolutions passed at the last general meeting of the board, in reference to amending the act respecting charters of no man's land and the expedition of the right of way of the Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company.

The council will meet again on Saturday to close up all matters preparatory to the annual meeting.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and burning most at night; worse by scratching and fidgeting; the tumours form, which itch and burn; the skin becomes dry and scaly.

SWAYNE'S Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration and in most cases removes the tumours. At druggists, or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Winnipeg Enterprise: On Saturday last Mr. John Barnes, who is the employ of Mr. J. Mooney, had a thrilling adventure with wolves while chopping in the woods east of Treesbank. Seeing a rabbit flying before a large timber wolf, John thought he would take a hand in the sport. Seizing an axe he hastened to the assistance of the rabbit. After the trio had gone some distance (Indian file, the rabbit leading and John bringing up the rear) the wolf began to howl most pitifully for aid. His petitions were answered almost immediately by a reinforcement of two very large wolves, also of the timber variety. Things now commenced to look serious as, on the arrival of his friends, Mr. Wolf No. 1 did not seem inclined to pursue the rabbit any further, choosing rather to give John the preference. Mr. Barnes hastily began to retrac his steps at a rate that even Nancy Hanks need not be ashamed of, closely followed by the wolves. It was a race for life, all parties evidently doing their level best. For the first mile or so John thought he was gaining on his bloodthirsty enemies, but finding his strength beginning to fail he resolved to stop and give battle. Turning around quickly, with his axe uplifted, he advanced at the double to meet his aggressors. With a confident howl the three wolves sprang at him almost simultaneously. Taking in the situation at once, with one well directed blow the largest of the three was put hors de combat. With howls of rage the remaining two came on more fiercely than ever, one of them taking one sleeve completely out of our hero's coat. In the meantime his companion was not idle, but with fiendish delight was busily engaged lacerating poor John's leg. John showered his blows in all directions, but without much effect. Growing desperate, he made another terrific blow with his axe, and put the second of his enemies hors de combat. The remaining wolf, seeing the way the day was going, ran off into the woods, leaving Mr. Barnes sadly disfigured, but still in the ring. We are glad to say Mr. Barnes is getting along well, and in a few days will be as good as new.

THE STREET CAR SERVICE.

The electric street car company's officers and men wrought valiantly all day yesterday to keep tracks clear of the drifting snow so that a service could be maintained.

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All efforts were then concentrated on Main street and with five horse plows and an electric plow, the entire street, including the horse tracks, were kept perfectly clear, and the service of five cars was regularly maintained until eleven o'clock at night. Men have been at work all night clearing the side lines and Manager Campbell hopes to have all lines in running order this morning. The horse car service was maintained all day during the storm.

HIGH GRADE

footwear is the only kind to travel in now-a-days. You're bound to travel in any case, without regard to weather or temperature. But you can't do it regardless of your feet.

To attempt it would be afeat doomed to defeat. It's far better to take your feet and be provided with footwear suitable to all emergencies.

There's a heavy stamp in prices on which buyers can realize handsomely. In another six weeks the stock will look like a mill after it's been struck by a spring flood; there will be some of it left, but most of it will be somewhere else. Come and put your feet in good travel in shape while what you want is here. We're selling Felt Goods, Gloves, Mitts, Etc., at 20 per cent. discount.

The Presbyterians have already selected building lots and contemplate building a church the coming summer.

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THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unleashes all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Impotency, Impotence of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Retention, Dryness of the Mouth, Cough, Flatulence of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

For sale by all Druggists.

SWAYNE & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

CORDS IN 10 HOURS.

SWAYNE'S Ointment

CONSUMERS CORDAGE CO. (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Incorporated by Letters Patent of the
Government of Canada, under the "Com-
panies Act."

CAPITAL, - \$3,000,000.

or thirty thousand (\$30,000) shares of one
hundred dollars each.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN STAIRS, M.P., Halifax, President.

A. W. MORRIS, M.P.P., Montreal, Vice-
President.

EDWARD M. FULTON, Montreal.

GEORGE STAIRS, Halifax.

JAMES M. WATERBURY, New York.

CHARLES MARSHALL, New York.

CHARLES P. W. WHITLOCK, Elizabeth.

SECRETARY.

CHARLES H. MORRIS, Montreal.

BANKERS.

THE UNION BANK OF COMMERCE, THE
UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

SOLICITORS.

MACMASTER & MOGIBSON, Montreal.

The Directors, who are now the owners of
the Canadian Capital stock, have decided at
the request of numerous shareholders, to enlarge
the proprietorship of its stock, and to offer
to all shareholders ten thousand shares of one
hundred dollars each, fully paid and non-
assessable.

Payments are to be made as follows:

For each month, twenty per cent, each
two, three and four months from
the date of application.

Applicants have the right to withdraw
their application at any time.

Applications for shares will be re-
ceived until February 15th, 1892, at
any of the offices of the Canadian
Bank of Commerce, at the offices of
the Union Bank of Halifax, and at
the head office of the company, St. Y.
Montreal.

Forms of application for shares may be
obtained at any of the above places, or
mailed by mail on request.

Should no allotment of stock be made to
any applicant for shares, the amount paid
will be returned in full, and, in event
of a withdrawal of application, the
full number of shares will be credited to
the account of the applicant.

The right is reserved of withdrawing the
offer in whole or part at any time before
payment, and of allotting to any applica-
tions for shares the number of shares that
the number applied for.

As the dividends of the Company are
paid quarterly, in March, June, September
and December, each division of stock will
be entitled to receive a proportion of the
quarterly dividend as declared, correspond-
ing to the amount paid up upon their sub-
scription.

It is proposed to apply to the Stock Ex-
change of Montreal and Toronto for offi-
cial quotations of the shares of the Com-
pany.

The Consumers' Cordage Company was
incorporated in June, 1890, with a capital of one
million dollars, to operate several of the
largest Cordage and Twine Factories
in the world, the operations having under-
taken, but the operations having been suc-
cessful, the Capital Stock was subsequently
increased to \$3,000,000, and the
new properties were purchased.

The Company has no mortgage
indebtedness, and, according to the
law under which it was incorpo-
rated, none can be created without the
consent of two-thirds of the share
holders, represented at a meeting
called for the purpose.

The Company has placed in the hands of
its Bankers, -

McGillivray, Campbell & Wilks,
Chartered Accountants.

The following solicitors from Messrs.
A. G. Hamilton & Co. and Meredith, advocates,
Montreal, upon the legality of its incorpo-
ration, and the issue of its stock:

MONTREAL, January 5, 1892.
Consumers' Cordage Co., Ltd., Montreal:

GENTLEMEN.—We have examined the
books and documents submitted with the
organization of the Consumers' Cordage
Company, Limited, and are of opinion that
it has been properly incorporated, and
that its capital stock of \$3,000,000, as re-
ported, is fully paid up and non-assessable,
according to the provisions of the "Com-
panies Act."

We are, yours truly,

McGILLIVRAY, CAMPBELL & MEREDITH.

A report from Messrs. MacMaster
and McGilivray, Solicitors of the Company,
that the titles to all Mills have been duly
examined, and that no encumbrances exist
upon them, is herewith forwarded.

For the convenience of the shareholders
the documents referred to may be seen at
the Company's office, and at the various
offices of the Bankers mentioned above.

The Consumers' Cordage Company is
nearly the second largest in the world,
and is the largest in Canada.

It is a manufacturing and trading
company, and is engaged in the
manufacture of all kinds of
cordage, twine, and
other products.

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LOCAL NEWS.

There is a talk of a Sons Ireland Lodge being started here.

Mr. H. Boyer, of Griswold was in the city last Wednesday.

Mr. McKee has no less than 78 pupils attending his academy.

Mr. W. D. Sutherland, of Griswold, was in town last week.

Mr. James Milne, of Hamiota, was in the city Wednesday last.

W. H. Greer, of Brandon, is registered at the Leland house, Winnipeg.

Mr. James Boughfield of Douglas paid a business trip to the city last week.

Mr. J. C. Macchesney, of the Birtle Eye Witness, paid a visit to the city last week.

Mr. David Black, proprietor of the hotel at Griswold, was in town last Wednesday.

Mr. W. J. Good spent a few days in city last week, he has returned to his home in Griswold.

Mr. W. A. Macdonald, M. P. P., left on Wednesday to attend a meeting of the Legislature at Winnipeg.

The secretary begs to acknowledge the receipt of a pair of blankets from Mr. Aylesworth for the hospital.

Among the Brandonites who went to Winnipeg Sunday were John Clark, H. J. Skinner, and W. A. Macdonald, M. P. P.

We are sorry to state that Mr. John McElvie, who arrived home from a visit to his old home in Quebec, has been laid up in his room.

The Secretary of the Women's Hospital Aid Society begs to acknowledge the receipt of a further remittance of eleven dollars from Elkhorn.

We are happy to say that the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Nealon, of the Langham Hotel has quite recovered from his recent attack of scarlet fever.

At the regular meeting on Monday last a vote of thanks was heartily accorded to the secretary of the Y.M.C.A., for his room during the past year.

The annual meeting of the Brandon Turf Club will be held at the Langham Hotel on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 8:30 p.m. All interested will please attend.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in thirty minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Warranted by N. J. Halpin, 3 m feb 8

One of the members of the Imperial Bank staff here, Mr. Wilson has been removed to Prince Albert. The large circle of his friends will regret his departure.

Messrs. Peter Payne & Co. have most kindly presented the Firemen with a cheque for \$25.00 for their exertions in saving the outside buildings of the Beauvier House.

On Sunday morning, about eight o'clock, the fire brigade was called to the Palace Hotel; but by good luck it turned out to be a chimney. The "boys" had a cold Sunday morning.

The preparations which are being made for the bachelors ball are on a grand scale. Mr. Nealon of the Langham intends to spare no pains to make it the success of the season.

The concert to be given by the Edith Ross Grand Scottish Concert Co., under the auspices of Clan Gordon Society of this city has unavoidably been postponed from the 14th to Feb. the 22nd.

Mr. Robert Hall, late of Griswold, has bought the Times newspaper, of this city, and what is bothering the politicians now is to know how he can run a Tory paper. Perhaps he will show them shortly.

We are sorry to state that the Rev. Mr. Jenkins has been seriously unwell. The Rev. gentleman drove to "Rapid City" last week and on his return was suffering from a severe cold. It is hoped by his many friends that his recovery will be speedy.

In consequence of the shortage of crop returns and particularly the severe cold weather that is now on, bills at the banks here were not met as fully as in former years. Considerable commercial paper was renewed or returned. Discounts were fairly well paid. Protests are reported plentiful by some bankers. Others say there is an average number.

English Spain Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ring bone, swelled tendons, sprains, sore and swollen tail, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Warranted by N. J. Halpin. 3 m feb 8

Mr. F. Counsell has been working very hard to form a Lodge of the Sons of England in this city. We are glad to say he has met with great success. Several of the leading citizens of Brandon have already joined and a number of names have been obtained. It is hoped that the lodge will be opened previous to the 1st of March. For further information apply to F. C. Spencer Wells or to F. Counsell.

Mr. T. Sharp the popular secretary of the fire brigade had a remarkable narrow escape from being killed on Wednesday, of last week. He had just completed the pretty decorations in the Opera hall for the ball, when descending from one of the stories on which he had been working, a hammer fell striking him on the head. It cut deep into his head and he remained unconscious for an hour or so. He was able to be around in the evening though feeling somewhat shaky.

Mr. Joseph Brown gave a very enjoyable dancing party at his large boarding house on the corner of Pacific Avenue and 13th street. The young people present did not leave till a very early hour in the morning.

The prices quoted are obtainable for the following articles in the city:—wheat Nov 35c, No. 2 48 to 50c. Beef dressed 41c. Chickens 8 to 10c. per lb. Turkey 10 to 12c per lb. Geese 10c. lb Pork 6c. Mutton 10c per lb. Potatoes 30 to 35c per bus. Oats 18 to 20c bus.

The new rector of St. Matthew's Church, the Rev. Mr. Harvey, late of Kingman, has arrived, and will preach in St. Matthew's both morning and evening on Sunday next. The rev. gentleman is very highly spoken of by all those who have known him in Ontario both for his pulpit oratory and general kindness of heart.

RHEUMATIC CURE IN A DAY.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75c. Warranted by N. J. Halpin, druggist. 3 m feb 8

Senator Boulton enlivened the proceedings in the ordinarily dull senate chamber the other afternoon by introducing an original poem in his speech. An American representative at Washington once secured the publication of an original poem by presenting it to the House as a speech with a request to have it printed in the official report. Senator Boulton actually read his poem.

The adjourned hearing of the last of the coat stealing case took place before Police Magistrate Todd, when Wm. Brown appeared to answer the charge of Whyte Bros., of this city, knowing the same to be stolen. The crown called several witnesses, but witness Hays, who sold the coat to Brown, swore that Brown did not know it was stolen, but that he honestly bought the same for 12s. The magistrate dismissed the prisoner.

Mrs. W. A. McDonald's dance, which took place last Tuesday at her residence on 6th street, was one of the pleasantest of the many pleasant events that have taken place at this hospitable mansion. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers, etc., and everything that could add to the comfort and enjoyment of her guest was there. The guests were numerous and including all the *ton ton* of the city. Mrs. McDonald was assisted by her guest, Miss Hutchinson, in the agreeable task of receiving her friends. The dresses of the ladies looked charming, none more so than that worn by the hostess. A delicious supper was served upstairs, after which dancing was resumed till an early hour.

The committee having the charge of the preliminaries attending the scheme for draining the waters of the Assiniboine, thereby affording a water power for the city, are not permitting matters to rest. In response to a communication from the Winnipeg committee they have agreed to co-operate with that committee, and have suggested a conference to be held at the latter place on the 11th of February when it is expected union action will be taken to induce the Dominion Government to declare the non-navigability of the Assiniboine. City Engineer Dickson has already made an advance report to the committee wherein he assures the committee as to the feasibility of the local scheme. He states that a thirteen foot dyke placed near Christie's saw mill would effect the height of the waters of the Assiniboine up to the point where the Little Saskatchewan joins that river a distance of seven miles.

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THE CITY COUNCIL.

The meeting of the City Council was held in the council chamber on Monday evening, last, all the members being present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Communication from John Deckson, asking for the use of the City Hall for any entertainment that may be given for the benefit of the Hospital. Order of motions.

Communication from E. J. Clement on behalf of Y. M. C. T. U., asking for use of room for Young Liberals. Order of motions.

Communication from Dr. Spencer, re water power, and asking Council to pay necessary expenses to Ottawa. Order of motions.

Communication from Winnipeg City Council, asking that a sub-committee be appointed re water power Assiniboine river. Order of motions.

The report of the Finance and Assessments Committee was read and adopted.

Report of Fire, Water and Light Committee. Accounts recommended to be paid:

Fleming & Co.	5.35
Henry Buller.	1.00
N. Currie.	10.00
Electric Light Co.	149.65
W. J. Currie.	1.50
F. C. Patterson.	10.00
D. A. McPherson.	4.00
C. Callendar.	6.00
Ball & Knox.	6.20
N. Wilson.	25
S. J. Ashley.	117.60

Carried.

Report of Health and Relief Committee.

Accounts recommended to be paid:

Communication from Police Magistrate referred to City Solicitor.

James Maywood.

Bardley & O'Hara.

Mrs. J. Burns.

J. N. McNaughton.

Mill & Co.

White Bros.

BRANDON MAIL.

Canadian Rubber Co., filed.

Carried.

Report of Special Committee on salaries.

Recommended that J. C. Kerr receive \$800 per annum.

That the salary of D. M. McMillan be \$1,200 per annum.

H. Henderson's remains as at present.

D. J. Anderson's.

John McNally's.

John Callendar's.

J. Kinsley, from 1st Jan., 1893, be \$1,200 per annum.

J. J. Hanna and Chas. Quipp, by \$60 a month.

J. C. Todd, police magistrate by \$300 per annum.

H. Crawford's remains as at present.

J. S. Richards'.

Firemen.

Health Officer, \$150 per annum.

Coldwell—Reesor—(in amendment)

That the salary of the City Engineer and Surveyor remain as at present.

Coldwell—Reesor—That the offices of Treasurer and City Clerk be amalgamated and that the present holders be given three months' notice and that in future the holder of the office shall receive \$1,600 per annum. Motion carried.

Mr. Hughes said it was impossible for him to take the position of Assessor this year. The salary had been \$300 for the last four years, during which time the work had increased greatly. It was now worth at least \$500.

Reesor—Halpin—That the Assessor be paid \$400 for the year 1893. Carried.

Alderman Cameron would ask the Chairman of the Fire, Water and Light Committee if the tank is in proper shape.

Alderman Reesor—The tank is being put in order.

Alderman Coldwell said he thought it would be in order to ask Mr. Hughes if he accepted the position of Assessor.

Mr. Hughes refused position.

Alderman Coldwell—Notice of motion at next meeting of Council to appoint assessor.

MOTIONS.

Cameron—Coldwell—That a Special Committee of Water Works and Sewers be appointed and that the committee consist of Messrs. Patterson, Keddy, Cameron and Coldwell.

That the Clerk ask for applications for the position of assessor and that these applications be in his hands in one week. Carried.

Ross—Merritt—That the City Board have free use of the City Hall at any time for entertainments for the benefit of the Hospital, provided there is no prior engagement and that they apply for it in the usual way.

Carried.

Patterson—Halpin—That the chairman of the several committees be instructed that all supplies be asked for by tender.

Carried.

Holmes—Coldwell—That Knight & Farrar be allowed to erect a slaughterhouse on 33, 10, 19, back 50. Carried.

That the City Clerk ask for tenders for printing for the year 1893. Carried.

Coldwell—Halpin—Whereas it is desirable that the use of intoxicating liquors should be restricted as much as possible and that the present licensing system does not in any way accomplish those objects, etc., etc., Mr. Coldwell's object is to introduce the "Guttenberg plan" which would be the control and running of all hotels, saloons, etc. by the municipal authority.

A petition is to be forwarded to the Lieutenant Governor begging for special legislation on this subject.

G. H. Dakson, the city engineer, was appointed to the assemblage.

Russian Crop.

A recent statement came from London Saturday. It was the latest Russian report of the harvest of 1892, giving the following figures:—of wheat, 8,000,000 bushels of rye, 72,000,000, "as dead rats," or 172,000,000 bushels less than was then estimated. The cubic which brought the news Saturday also stated that the Argentine crop would be far superior to last year's, when it was 33,000,000, but the corn crop had been ravaged by locusts and may almost prove a failure.

THE BRANDON ACADEMY CONCERT.

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 1st, the pupils of the Brandon Academy gave a mixed entertainment in the opera hall, that we were glad to say was well attended. This was the second annual gathering and the success attending it is an evidence we are likely to have them as a permanency.

The chair was taken by Prof. M. Kee, head of the institution. The Academy orchestra showed much musical talent in the rendering of "Men of Harlech" and "Quodlibet." Readings of Ritchie and Mr. Houn took very well: Recitations by Miss Mott, Miss Stewart, and Mr. McMillan, gave good satisfaction. Miss Stewart shows considerable taste. Mr. McMillan does much better as a musician—in short as a musician he is in his natural sphere. His banjo, harmonica and guitar solos were the principal features of the entertainment and his imitations with the bones provoked much laughter. The glee club sang a couple of pieces very acceptably and responded to encores.

The comic song of Mr. A. Spencer brought him back in a loud encore when he gave an impromptu piece with many local hits that took exceedingly well.

The manuscript paper by Mr. Campbell, was remarkably well written and his selections very appropriate.

Mr. Fins' violin solos would have made a better hit had he been able to control his extreme nervousness. He is young and will doubtless overcome that in time.

Miss Chubb displayed musical talent and good training in her piano duett with Mr. Mathew's. The duett of the Misses Rose was well rendered in light but very musical voices with a good range. Their reply to an encore was also much esteemed.

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